CAPRIVIS LIFE IN PERIL.

INFERNAL MACHINE SENT HIM ITS NATURE DISCOVERED BY THE CHAN-

CELLOR'S AIDE, WHO PARTLY OPENED IT. THE BOX PROMPTLY TURNED OVER TO THE

POLICE FOR EXAMINATION-MAILED, WITH A LETTER, AT ORLEANS, FRANCE-THE SENDER AWARE OF THE

COUNT'S HOBBY. 3erlin, Nov. 27.-Great excitement was caused snong the attaches of the Chancellerie to-day HIS SELECTION FOR THE TASK STRONGLY by an attempt to assassinate Chancellor von Carivi or some other official. A parcel adresed to the Chancellor was received at the Chancellerie, and Colonel Ebmeyer, the Chancelor's aide, was opening it when he noticed a few grains of gunpowder falling out of it. He immediately sent the parcel to a police station, with an intimation that he thought that it was an infernal machine. The police placed the parcel in water and gave it a thorough soiking, after which they examined it. When th wrappings were removed a striking cap was found, attached to what proved beyond a doubt

to be an infernal machine,
the report states that this cap exploded
wile the police were examining the machine,
but that no explosion occurred, owing to the
cottents of the parcel being saturated with

I was at first said that the infernal machine had come from Arlon, a village in Baden, but it is reported this evening that it was sent from Orkans, France, as was shown by the postal mark on the box. It was posted a little after midright on Sunday. The box was six inches long two wide and two deep. A letter accompanying it informed the Chancellor that the box contained a sample of a "remarkable kind of turnip seed." The police decline to give further details concerning the affair.

The report that the infernal machine was sent from Orleans was confirmed late this evening. The letter accompanying it was in French. It was written apparently by an illiterate person, as the penmanship was bad and several words were spelled incorrectly. The sender evidently was aware that the Chancellor's hobby is gardening.

If Colonel Ebmeyer had not seen the rounds. was at first said that the infernal machine

was aware that the Chancellor's hobby is gardening.

If Colonel Ebmeyer had not seen the powder leaking out the box would have exploded when forced open, as the mechanism was perfectly arranged. The President of Police, who was called at once to the Chancellerie, wished to keep the affair quiet, lest other enemies of the Chancellor might be encouraged to make attempts upon his life. Caprivi, however, refused to let him do so. The Chancellor said he wished the country to know the facts. No clew to the identity of the sender of the box has been obtained.

London, Nov. 28.—"The Daily News's" correspondent in Berlin says: "The machine was very skilfully made. It contained a hammer held by rubber bands. The latter were so arranged that when the box was opened they would snap the hammer on the cap of a nitro-glycerine cartridge three inches long."

BEBEL ATTACKS CAPRIVE'S POLICY. A STRONG SPEECH IN THE REICHSTAG BY THE SOCIALIST LEADER-DR. MIQUEL'S

CHANGE OF VIEW.

Berlin, Nov. 27.—In the Reichstag to-day Herr Fritzen, Centrist, severely criticised the speech de-livered by Emperor William at the opening of the House. He was followed by Herr Bebei, the Social

BY HER PATENT LOG SHE MOVED FOR A SHORT DISTANCE AT THE RATE OF 26 KNOTS AN HOUR.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Nov. 27.-Heavy fog hanging over the upper end of the channel pre-vented the Olympia from finishing her trip to-day. She made the run of thirty miles from Summerland beacon, the beginning of the course, to beyand the lighthouse, averaging close to 22.25 knots an hour. At this point the fog closed in on the ship so thick that the beacon could not be seen and even the stakeboat was shut out from view. The patent log shows that the Olympia made for a distance of thirteen miles the rate of 25.59 knots an hour, and for a shorter distance 26.

A CAB WRECKED BY A CABLE CAR.

THE COLLISION CAUSED A BLOCKADE OF TEN A Broadway cable car struck a cab at Union

Aguare while the streets were crowded with people and vehicles yesterday. The cab was wrecked to a considerable extent and the car was badly jammed, its grip being disarranged, so that a delay of about ten minutes resulted. The driver of cab was not injured, but there was a good deal

accident occurred exactly in front of Tifway round. One of the shafts was broken and the vehicle was otherwise injured. The horse was frightened, and after the collision he stood beside

frightened, and after the collision he stood beside the cab with his head turned around. In his excitement he began to back and he whirled around in a circle for several minutes.

A crowd quickly collected and a bystander caught the horse's hend. Efforts to stop the animal were unavailing, however, and he continued to back in a circle, carrying the man who had hold of the bridle around with him. Finally the horse became entangled in the broken harness and tumbled heavily to the ground, inishing up the wreck of the shafts and harness. The mesh of straps was then cleared away and the animal regained his feet.

The vehicle was numbered 134, being a public one. The driver refused to tell to whom it belonged, however.

formed up is out of the reporter at that time in the seening.

A span of horses which is kept nearby for emergencies was brought into use. Fortunately there is a manhole in Fourteenth-st., just below where the accident occurred. The car was drawn to it and one of the employes went down and repaired the sets.

CANAL BOATS CAUGHT BY THE COLD SNAP. Troy, N. Y., Nov. 27.—The canal at West Troy was frozen last night for the first time this sea-

son. This morning the ice was strong enough to hold heavy stones thrown upon it. Many boats are Canajoharie, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Navigation on the Eric Canal has been interrupted by ice since 10 o'clock last night. The Mohawk River here is also

was two degrees below zero last night and the Mohawk River is frozen over from bank to bank. Scranton, Nov. 27.—A special from Honesdale says: "The Delaware and Hudson Canal, from this place to Rondout, N. V., is so solidly closed by lee this morning that unless warm weather follows many loaded boats will needs be abandoned before tide can be reached. The last loaded boats were sent out Saturday and there are upward of 200 on the route, each carrying an average of 100 tons. The season has been unprofitable to the boatmen; many of them had to secure loans from the company to carry them through.

ZANARDELLI TO BE PREMIER.

PRESIDENT OF THE ITALIAN CHAMBER TO FORM A CAPINET.

RECOMMENDED TO KING HUMBERT BY GENERAL NICOTERA-CRISPI FOR

FOREIGN MINISTER. Rome, Nov. 27.-King Humbert has charged Signor Giuseppe Zanardelli, president of the Chamber of Deputies, with the formation of a Cabinet. The selection of Zanardelli for the Premiership was urged strongly by General Nicotera, who conferred with the King this morning. For Minister of Foreign Affairs Nicotera recommended ex-Premier Crispi. He advised that the Cabinet be kept as clear as possible of all Radical influences.

Giuseppe Zanardelli, soldier, lawyer, statesman and one of the greatest orators of the Italian Parliament, was born of respectable parents in Brescia, in 1829. He studied in the public schools and the university, until about nineteen years of age. In 1848 and 1849, he voluntarily fought for liberty against Austria, in the Tyrol, covering himself



SIGNOR GIUSEPPE ZANARDELLI.

with glory at Castel Toblin, and at the siege of Mantua. After the defeat of the Italian Army, he went to Pisa, where he was graduated in law returned to Brescia, but was never perunt of his persistent refusal to yield allegiance to Austria. He supported himself, his mother and

account of his persistent refusal to yield allegiance to Austria. He supported himself, his mother and sisters by giving lessons to law students, meanwhile conspiring with the patriots of Lombardy and Pledmont for the unity of Italy. In 1859, Victor Emmanuel and Cavour gave him the commission to revolutionize Brescia. This he did successfully and, after the unity of Italy was accomplished, he was elected a member of the first Parilament, representing the constituency of Iseo.

When the Progressive party went into power, on March 18, 1878, Zanardelli entered the Depretis Cabinet as Minister of Public Works. He then prepared his scheme of the great railroad system in South Italy. On March 28, 1878, Benedetto Cairoli became Premier, and appointed him Minister of the Interior, which office he retained until December II of the same year. In 1839 he compiled Italy's new Electoral law, by which 2,000,000 men acquired the right to vote. He was recalled to the Cabinet by Depretis, and appointed Minister of Justice, which office he retained after Crispi assumed power. After his new Electoral law had been triumphantly passed, he devoted himself to the complean jurists to be a perfect work of its kind. When Crispi fell, Zanardelli voluntarily retired. One year ago he was elected president of the Italian Chamber of Deputies by a unanimous vote.

No man in Italy is more popular and more respected than Zanardelli. Politically he represents was a great gambler, it was absured to suppose that every gambler was a good solder. It was a barrel to suppose that every gambler was a good solder. It was a barrel to suppose that every gambler was a good solder. It was a barrel to suppose that every gambler was a good solder. It was a barrel to suppose that every gambler was a good solder. It was a barrel to suppose that every gambler was a good solder. It was a barrel to suppose that every gambler was a good solder. It was a barrel to suppose that every gambler was a good solder to was a trained with the sold sign for military discipline, he added, if was a barrel to suppose the same year. In 188 he compiled Italy the year of the Italy the same year. In 188 he compiled Italy the year of the Italy the year of the Italy the

CHARLES LORD KILLS HIMSELF IN HIS APARTMENTS.

HE SHOT HIMSELF AFTER SEEING THE HARVARD YALE GAME-HE WAS WEALTHY AND NOT

KNOWN TO HAVE ANY TROUBLE. Charles Lord, a young man of leisure, who occupied apartments in the house No. 12 East Twentyninth-st, and took his meals at the Calumet Club, killed himself in his bed some time on Sunday. His suicide was discovered shortly before noon yesterday. The information of his death was a

yesterday. The information of his death was a shock to members of the Calumet Club, who said he had been a member there several years and was well liked by his associates. The flag on the clubhouse, at Fifth-ave, and Twenty-ninth-st., was lowered to haif mast immediately.

Lord was in the clubrooms on Saturday evening, but left the house with a friend and did not return. He was away from the apartment-house all night. At 5 a. m. on Sunday he was heard to go to his rooms, and later the servants in the house heard sounds which led them to conclude that he was ill. One of the servants knocked on the door leading to his rooms and asked Lord if he wanted anything. He replied gruffly that he wanted to left alone. After that he was not disturbed.

His rooms were silent yesterday morning and the door was locked. There was no answer when the servant knocked on the door. Soon after 11 a. m. George Day, the manager of the house, went to Lord's room and let himself in with a pase-key. He found Lord's body in the bed, Evidently the body was quite cold. He had shot himself in the head with a revolver of large callbre which he head written to his brother. Nathan H. Lord, of No. 24 Central Park West. The letter ran as follows:

Montpeller, Vt., Nov. 27.—A shock of earthquake, and their draw the store in the sound of a moving train, but on investigation it appears to have been an arrhquake were felt here about 11:56 a. m. to-day House and blocks were refet there building shook, dishes rattled and doors flew open in all directions. Reports from surrounding towns indicate that the shock has been heard in all parts of the Green Mountain State.

Montpeller, Vt., Nov. 27.—A shock of eart anything. He replied gruffly that he wanted to be left alone. After that he was not disturbed.

His rooms were silent yesterday morning and the door was locked. There was no answer when the servant knocked on the door. Soon after 11 a. m. George Day, the manager of the house, went to Lord's room and let himself in with a pass-key. He found Lord's body in the bed, Evidently the young man had killed himself hours before, as his body was quite cold. He had shot himself in the head with a revolver of large calibre which lay on the bed, and the character of the wound was proof that his death must have followed the shot quickly. On a table in the room was a letter which he had written to his brother. Nathan H. Lord, of No. 24 Central Park West. The letter ran as follows:

them a farewell kias! Good-by, my brother, God bless you.

Day went to the police station in West Thirtiethst., and gave information of the suicide. The police sent the letter to the address in Central Park West. In the afternoon Nathan H. Lord went to the house in Twenty-ninth-st, with two members of the Calumet Club, to arrange for the removal of the body by an undertaker.

Charles Lord was twenty-three years old, and unmarried. His parents are dead. Belle and Sadie are half-sisters and live with Nathan H. Lord. Charles lived a life of idleness, and had not had a college education. He was fond of good living and was stout and florid, with a small blond mustache. Lately he became a member of Company K. 7th Regiment. His fortune left him by his father was ample for his needs. He was a distant relative of the members of the law firm of Lord, Day & Lord.

Nathan H. Lord said yesterday that he knew of no reason for his brother's suicide, except possible temporary insanity. The young man was not known to have had a love affair, and he was not in any financial difficulties. He went to Sprinsfield on Saturday to witness the football game, and he was in a jolly mood when he returned to the city.

QUAKE.

BIG BUILDINGS VIOLENTLY AGITATED-THE STREETS QUICKLY FILLED WITH TERRI-FIED PEOPLE-THE SHOCK LASTED

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Montreal, Nov. 27 .- An earthquake, the most severe in the history of Canada, visited Montreal this morning. Houses, churches and great public and mercantile buildings shook violently. Never before have such scenes been witnessed in the city, although there were no fatalities. The whole population seemed to realize the awful danger, and almost instantly the streets were thronged with terrified people fleeing from buildings which momentarily threatened to crumble and fall. Stores, offices, the City Hall, the courts, the great Board of Trade building, Police Headquarters-all were abandoned. The weak were trodden on, clothes were torn, and a prisoner on trial for a serious offence, abandoned by his custodians, gained the streets and liberty unhindered. People remembered the prophecy made by Sister Bourgeois nearly two centuries ago, that Montreal would be destroyed by earthquake. Hardly a building has escaped without some marks of the earth's upheaval, while thousands of housewives on the island mourn the loss of china and

According to Professor McLeod of McGill University, the shock was first felt at 11:47 a. m. and lasted without intermission for fifty seconds, running from the northeast to southwest, and being most severely felt in the business centre and in the vicinity of the Lachine Canal. The shaking of the earth was accompanied with a terrifying, crushing, crumbling noise, ending with a distinct crash, which led the majority at first to think that some great explosion had | Charles P. Willis, from the County Clerk's of-

glassware.

The largest buildings were plainly seen to rock. In the upper part of the city the plaster cracked and fell in nearly every dwelling, while window glass was smashed in all directions. In Morgan's big dry-goods store, in St. Catharine st., the counters laden with goods were overturned. Women fled screaming into the streets, while the fire-escapes attached to the big factories downtown were crowded with employes madly fleeing from structures they expected to

at the court house in Notre Dame-st. A fifth story is being added, and for months there have been rumors that the foundations were not been rumors that the foundations were not strong enough to bear the additional weight. When the building swayed with the shock it was crowded in every part. "The building is falling!" shouted workmen and clerks, and a stampede ensued. In the Queen's Bench James Greet was in the dock, on trial for robbery. When the quaking was felt Judge Wurtle jumped from the bench and made an undignified exit. The jurymen fled from the box and the police from their posts, all joining the spectators in the mad rush to escape. In this rush Judge Dugas was thrown down stairs and severely injured. No one thought of the prisoner, Greet, and ten minutes afterward, when the panic had subsided, he was found in Notre Dame-st. In a dazed condition and was quietly taken had.

Troy, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Earthquake shocks of fifteen to twenty seconds duration were felt at 11:56 this morning in Clinton County. The shocks were quite severe, causing house-bells to ring and crockery to rattle at Piattsburg. The shock was felt at other points in Northern New-York, and at 11:50 this places in

Whitehall, N. Y. Nov 27.—The towns of Rouse's Point, Au Sable Forks, Keeseville, Peru, Port Henry and Ticonderoga all report that they felt an earthquake, lasting from five to ten seconds beginning at 11:47 this morning. No damage is reported. At Keeseville the clerks left Prescott' furniture store, fearing the building would fall.

been heard in all parts of the Green Mountain State.

Montpeller, Vt., Nov. 27.—A shock of earthquake, lasting one minute, was felt here just before noon to-day. Houses and blocks were jarred, and their walls were seen to move in some instances. Dishes were shaken from cupboard shelves and broken. At Waterbugy, Vt., the vibration lasted two minutes, rattling dishes from shelves and breaking them. In Bradford a distinct earthquake shock was felt at 11-35 o'clock. The duration of the earthquake was about thirteen seconds. This was the second shock within about two weeks.

Burlington, Vt., Nov. 27.—At 11-33 this forenoon a severe earthquake shook the buildings throughout the city. The duration of the shock was about fifteen seconds, and it was accompanied by a low, rumbling noise.

Palmer, Mass., Nov. 27.—This place was visited by an earthquake shock at 11-33 o'clock this morning, there being two distinct vibrations, several seconds apart.

BROOKLYN EDITORS ALARMED.

Many of the residents of Williamsburg were startled yesterday by a rumbling sound, followed by the rattling of windows and the trembling of the carth. The trembling lasted from two to seven seconds, and much fear was manifested among the more timid people. It was a few minutes after moon when it was felt. The disturbance was slight, as no damage was caused. The centre of the disturbance was in the neighborhood of Rodney-st, and Bedford-ave. Picture frames and other articles hanging on the walls rattled loudly, and in some cases dishes were overturned in china closets. Some of those who felt the shock at first thought that it might have been caused by the concussion of some explosion at a distance, the report of which they could not hear. Others who had had experiences of earthquakes knew at once what the trembling of the earth meant.

In the editorial rooms of "The Brooklyn Daily Times" the shock was severely felt, and caused some alsrm. It was believed to be due at the time to an explosion. It was not until the reports of an earthquake came in from other sections of the State that the cause of the shock was known. by the rattling of windows and the trembling of the

EX-SENATOR ERWIN WORSE.

NINE MEN TO STAND TRIAL FOR WRECKING THE MADISON SQUARE BANK,

IMMUNITY TO LEWIS THOMPSON AND FREDERICK UHLMANN-TWO NEW MEN IMPLICATED-

ELEVEN CHARGES AGAINST PRESIDENT BLAUT, INCLUDING TWO OF PER-JURY-NINE TRUE BILLS

AGAINST M'DONALD. The lightning has struck in the Madison Square Bank cases. Yesterday the Grand Jury announced its decision that the affairs of this pet bank of the Democratic State ring had been were found against nine persons. These are seven directors, including the president, and two men who severed their connection with the bank some time ago. Two directors were not indicted. They were Lewis Thompson, cashier, and Frederick Uhlmann, both of whom will be important witnesses for the State. True bills were found against the seven others, who were arrested several weeks ago. They are Joseph F. Blaut, president; Ronald T. McDonald, Selover, A. L. Soulard, Frederick A. Kursheedt, A. S. Kalischer and Simon Otten-

The Grand Jury began its session at 11 o'clock. and examined six witnesses, most of whom had been before it last week. These were George H. L. Morton, discount clerk of the bank; Lewis Thompson, the cashler; Henry Twombly, of the aw firm of Putney & Bishop, counsel for R. T. McDonald; William H. Jenner, of Wetmore & Jenner, counsel for Uhlmann; Charles M Preston, Superintendent of the State Banking Department; Robert McGill, a notary, and fice, who testified regarding the incorporation

By 1:25 o'clock the Grand Jury had decided what indictments to find, and Henry C. Ward, the foreman, had signed the true bills. The jurors Ward handed the batch of documents to the clerk, Mr. Hall, who passed them to Recorder Smyth. The roll was called, and the Grand Jury retired, its share of the work being done. TWO NEW MEN IMPLICATED.

The Recorder then signed bench warrants for the arrest of the two men who are not on bail. director; the other was understood to be W. Wetmore Cryder, who preceded Blaut as president. They are accused of participation in the maladministration which ended in the wrecking of the institution. Mr. Cryder now lives in Wash-

Directly after the warrant for Frankel's arrest had been signed a court officer hastened to Police Headquarters and put it in the hands warrant was No. 203 West Forty-fifth-st., and Detectives Von Gerichten and Reilly, leaving Mulberry-st. at 4 o'clock, made for that house. But Frankel was not there, and it was only after a hunt of an hour and ten minutes that they finally found him at No. 111 East Eightythird-st., where he now lives. Frankel submitted stiently to arrest, and was taken to Police Headquarters. Later he was escorted to the General Sessions Building, where he gave ball in \$10,000 before Judge Martine. His bondsman is James Stern, of No. 148 East Sixtieth-st. Frankel is thirty-eight years old and an insurance broker. He said he had no idea what

offence he committed. Two charge him with perjury for falsely swearing to the correctness of two annual reports of the bank to the State Banking Department. These reports were made in June, 1892, and in June, 1893. They declared that rapital stock of the bank was \$500,with money obtained from the bank itself on their personal notes. The indictments also allege that the reports were false in regard to the amount of stocks and bonds held by the bank, and in regard to the loans made to directors or indorsed by them, and that Blaut knew them to be untrue on these points. The maximum penalty for perjury is imprisonment for ten years.

Eight indictments were found against each of three directors-Blaut, McDonald and Soulardfor receiving deposits or aiding and abetting in receiving deposits after the bank was insolvent and they knew that it was insolvent. It is charged that on Saturday, August 5, these three and Uhlmann were at the bank and knew that bank should be closed, but the other three overruled him, doubtlessly to give State Treasurer Elliot Danforth time to rescue the State's deposit. Uhlmann therefore escaped indictment on this charge. He will probably testify against his companions.

On August 7 and August 8 the bank continued to receive deposits. Seven sums are referred to receive deposits. Seven sums are referred to in these indictments. The depositors were Herman Jantzen, Waiter J. Lee, John Ireland and Davis & Sanford, three of whom made deposits on both these days. Each indictment has seven counts, covering the seven deposits. Each of the indictments regards the transactions from a different light; the distinctions are so finely drawn that only the trained legal mind can grasp them. The directors are accused of receiving deposits, of adding and abetting the receiving of deposits, of receiving the deposits as principals, of receiving them as agents, and so on. The alleged offences are all misdemeanors, punishable with imprisonment for one year and a fine of \$500.

FRAUDULENT INSOLVENCY.

FRAUDULENT INSOLVENCY.

There is still another batch of indictments. These are against seven directors, Blaut, Selver, Soulard, Kursheedt, Kalischer, McDonald and Ottenburg, who are accused of causing the fraudulent insolvency of the bank by maladministration of its affairs. This is also a misde

istration of its affairs. This is also a misdemeanor. Lewis Thompson, the cashier, escaped because he has given Assistant District-Attorney Vernon M. Davis valuable aid in his investigation of the bank's affairs, and will testify on the trials. Thompson was a poor man, on a small salary, and carried out Blaut's instructions merely to retain his position.

District-Attorney Nicell sent word to the counsel of the seven directors to have their clients in court this morning, so that they could renew their bail. Blaut's ball is now \$15,000, and will be increased. The others are under \$5,000 bond, and will be compelled to give \$10,000, Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer brought his client, Soulard, to the District-Attorney's office in the afternoon and arranged to give the new ball to-day.

afternoon and arranged to give the new ball to-day.

Mr. Nicoli said that the defendants would plead to-day in General Sessions, and on Friday he would move to transfer the cases to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The trial of Dr. Henry C. F. Meyer and his wife, the alleged poisoners of Ludwig Brandt, would begin in Oyer and Terminer on December 4, and would last ten days. On December 4 the date of the trials of the directors would be fixed.

Mr. Nicoli expects to take up the bank cases immediately after the close of the Meyer trial. THE UNTERMYER CASE.

Mr. Nicoll said last week that when the Grand Jury had finished its work in connection with the charges against the directors, it would take up the complaint that the receivers of the bank, Miles O'Brien and James G. Cannon, and their counsel, Samuel Untermyer, had compounded a felony by agreeing to secure Uhlmann immunity from criminal prosecution if he would make good Blaut's indebtedness to the bank. It was, no doubt, to have Uhlmann testify on this point that Mr. Nicoli saved him

MONTREAL BADLY SHAKEN. THE INDICTMENTS FOUND. from indictment for being implicated in the fraudulent ingolvency of the bank. Unlmann was arrested with the other directors on that complaint. Mr. Nicoll was asked if this subject would be referred to the Grand Jury to-day. He replied:

'The present Grand Jury will adjourn on "The present Grand Jury will adjourn on Wednesday, and will have no time to give to any feature of the bank case. There are some fifty or sixty defendants in prison awaiting its action, and it will also consider some complaints made by Dr. Parkhurst. Therefore, the Untermyer matter will have to lie over until next month. I to-day received a letter from the receivers, in which they explain why they did not let me know sooner than they did of their discovery that criminal offences had been committed. They say that their lawyer, Mr. Untermyer, was out of town from August 12 to October 1. They say that any talk about giving the directors immunity from criminal prosecution directors immunity from criminal prosecution was based on the understanding that the District-Attorney would have to assent to any agreement to make it of value. They say they are ready to explain their conduct to the Grand Jury at any time."

MOVING AGAINST M'KANE.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS BEGUN AGAINST THE CZAR OF GRAVESEND.

AN ATTACHMENT ISSUED BY JUDGE BARNARD, ON AFFIDAVITS BY E. M. GROUT, COLONEL BACON AND OTHERS-JOHN Y. SAYS HE IS GLAD OF A CHANCE

TO CLEAR HIMSELF.

proceedings were begun yesterday against John Y. McKane and half a dozen other residents of Gravesend, including Justice of the Peace "Dick" Newton, for contempt of court, in their action on Election Day. Judge Barnard, who granted the injunctions secured by W. J. Gaynor to protect the special watchers sworn in for duty on that day, issued a writ of attachment against McKane and others on Saturday afternoon to answer to a charge of contempt in ignoring and disobeying the injunction. It was secured by Colonel A. E. Lamb and was issued upon a score of affidavits made by Edward M. Grout, Colonel A. S. Bacon, the Rev. Robert J. Kent, Ulrich Palmedo and others who were driven from the polls on Election Day in Graves

The order of Judge Barnard to Sheriff Courtney directs him to attach John Y. McKane, Nicholas J. Johnson, Harlan Crandall, James H. Cropsey, R. V. B. Newton, Sergeant Murphy, sergeant of police of the town of Gravesend, John Doe, Policeman No. 11, a member of the police of G. vesend, and bring them before a special term of the Supreme Court on December 1, in

Brooklyn. The bail was fixed in each case at

The affidavit of Mr. Grout sets forth that an injunction was secured on November 6 from Judge Barnard on behalf of W. J. Gaynor against the election inspectors and police officers of Gravesend to prevent their interfering with watchers, and the Judge signed each of twenty orders, making them original orders. Each of the watchers received an order and a full set of the papers upon which it was granted. When the afflant reached Gravesend he saw Justice of the Peace Newton on the highway, 150 feet from the Town Hall. He commanded the party to stop. He had others with him, some of them uniformed policemen. The papers were shown

to Newton, and a copy was served on him. Newton turned his back and said: "I don't care a --- for all the judges or courts in the State. You can't go any further.'

As Mr. Grout tried to follow him with the paper a policeman said: "If you go another step you will get a clubbing." He served the injunction on the policeman, but he refused to let him pass. Six men attacked Herbert S. Worthley, one of the watchers, and knocked him down. When Mr. Grout tried again to go to the Town Hall he was stopped. He served the papers on Policeman No. 11, who let them fall to the ground. round.
affidavits were made by others in the

Similar affidavits were made by others in the effort to act as watchers at the polls in Gravesend. There are also affidavits from bartenders and others employed in Coney Island in the summer, but living in New-York arel Brooklyn, setting forth, that they were told to appear and you in

others employed in Coney isana in the pattern of that they were told to appear and vote in Gravesend on Election Day if they wanted to retain their positions.

Copies of the papers were prepared yesterday for service on McKane and the other defendants. McKane, when told of the attachment, said: "I have been waiting for these proceedings ever since the election. I delayed my statement to the public expecting this move, and it will now appear as a verified reply to the attachment. I did not violate the order of the Court, and I am glad of the opportunity to prove it before Judge Barnard."

Colonel Bacon made another effort to get the November Grand Jury to take up the election cases which he has been at work upon, and appeared before that body, which promised to consider the matter and let him know about it. John Y. McKane also sought to get the Grand Jury to take up the eases of Colonel Bacon, the Rev. Mr. Kent and others, who were arrested on Election Day by the Gravesend police and waived examination to go before the Grand Jury. The foreman announced that the cases would be taken up to-morrow.

The attachments had not been served when the Sheriff's office was closed yesterday afternoon. McKane and the others against whom the attachment was issued are expected to appear at the Sheriff's office to-day and give bonds for their appearance.

NO ACTION BY METHODIST MINISTERS. No action was taken in regard to the standing in the Methodist Church of John Y. McKane, of Gravesend, at the weekly Preachers' Meeting, in the building of the Methodist Book Concern, No. 150 Fifth-ave., yesterday. Under the strict rules of the Discipline, a code which governs ecclesiastical procedure within the Methodist Episcopal Church these ministers have no authority to discipline Mr procedure within the Methodis Discipline Mr. McKane of their own motion, no matter how strong their individual opinions as to his actions may be. The last issue of "The Christian Advocate." the official organ of the Church contains an editorial on the subject, the official organ of the Church contains an editorial on the subject. Paragraph No. 237 provides that a member of the Church accussed of immorality shall be tried before a committee of five, not officers of the Church, but chegen from any part of the district by the preacher in charge. A person who is charged, not with crimes such as are expressly forbidden by the Word of God, but with neglect of duties of any kind, such as "indulging sinful tempers or words," paragraph No. 240 provides, cannot be put on trial until he has been privately reproved, first by his pastor or class leader, and on a second offence by either official, who may then take with him one or two discreet church-members. If the offender still prove obdurate, he is then to be brought to trial. "The Christian Advocate" expresses surprise that, if the charges publicly made against McKane be true, he has not long ago been brought to trial.

THE ORDER SIGNED AT JUDGE BARNARD'S

in the city except Judge Barnard knew until to-day that on Saturday afternoon Messrs. Johnson and Lamb, of Brooklyn, called on the Judge at his home here. The Brooklyn lawyers presented to home here. The Brooklyn lawyers presented to the Judge twenty or more affidavits in support of an order, already prepared for his signature, for an attachment and arrest of John Y. McKane on the charge of contempt of court, in disregarding a previous order issued by Judge Barnard restraining McKane from interfering with men who came as watchers at the polls at Gravesend on Election Day. The attorneys were in the Judge's house only long enough to get his signature to the order, and soon afterward they took a train for New-York. The order is returnable on Friday at Brooklyn.

SEVEN TRAMPS THOUGHT TO BE KILLED

THEY WERE RIDING ON A B. AND O. FREIGHT

Cumberland, Md., Nov. 27.—This morning, at 4 o'clock, a freight train eastbound, on the Baitimore and Ohio, was thrown from \$\tilde{c}\$ e track by an axic breaking on a car on a bridge near Hyndman, Penn., eighteen miles west of here. The bridge was completely torn down and fifteen cars were precipitated to the creek below. Seven tramps were seen on the \$\delta\$ in just before the accident occurred, but have not been seen since, and are supposed to be under the wrecked cars in the creek. The cars were all loaded with coal.

ISSUED WITH APOLOGIES.

THE DEMOCRATIC TARIFFBILL

RESULTS OF DARK-LANTERN METHODS AT LAST BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

VICIOUS TH THEORY AND BAD IN PACT.

SPECIERAL DUTIES WIPED OUT, AND AD VALOREM

THE FREE LIST-RECIPROCITY STRUCK LUMBERMEN DISCRIMINATED AGAINST-CHAIRMAN WILL

SON'S MISLEADING STATEMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Nov. 27.-The majority of the Committee on Ways and Means, after toiling in ecret more than two months, to-day graciously consented to submit the results of its labors to the minority, and also to spread them before the country accompanied by a carefully prepared written statement and argument in defence of the bill. This statement was furnished to representatives of the press associations even man Wilson and his colleagues seemed to realise that the bantling was about to be subjected to the buffetings of an unsympathetic world, and they were anxious that the excuses for its existence should be heard before its features could be studied and its deformities exposed. This statement is substantially what the written report of the majority of the committee, which is to be submitted to the House of Representatives after that body reassembles, will be, and in that sense it is important. In some respects the statement is true, and in others it widely misses the truth, and it is calculated to mislead every person who does not take the trouble to investigate the facts for himself. The trouble is that the bill which it is sought to defend and apologize for is so bad, so utterly wrong and vicious in theory and irretrievably bad in fact

and in detail, that any statement in support of it must necessarily be misleading and full of

faults and errors.

The bill is a long one, and time will be required to analyze its provisions and compare them with the existing law, but certain general features at once attract attention. As has been repeatedly asserted in these dispatches, every specific rate of duty has been wiped out as far as practicable and ad valorem rates have been substituted. This alone is enough to condemn the measure. In the metal schedule specific rates are retained in only two out of sixty-eight paragraphs, and the same thing is true in a greater or less degree in all the other schedules except those relating to tobacco and liquors. In the statement he gave out to-day Chairman Wilson said that specific rates had been discarded as far as practicable because they were deceptive and would not be tolerated if expressed in percentages, and he mentioned the duty of 8 cents on 100 pounds of sait, which he said was over 80 per cent ad valorem, as a case in point. Well, the majority the existing specific duty of 2 cents a pound is equivalent to about 95 per cent, is retained on the dutiable list at a specific rate of 1 cent 5 Again, some of the ad valorem rates fixed by the majority of the committee will be higher than existing specific rates unless the new rates cause undervaluations, as will probably be the case. For example, the majority proposes a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem on blacksmiths' hammers, sledges, wedges, crowbars and track tools of iron or steel. The existing specific rate of 2¼ cents a pound is equivalent to about 10 per cent ad

TRULY A " BOLD INNOVATION."

"The boldest innovation of the bill," says proposed to the free list will persuade everybody to agree that the "innovation" is of the boldest, whether or not they agree that coal and coke, cotton gins, cotton ties, mowers, reapers, iron ore, salt, sawed lumber, wool, binding twine, copper in plates, ingots, bars and pigs, lead ore when disguised as silver ore, ploughs, harrows, horse rakes, harvesters, grain chemicals and many other articles are properly classified and described by grouping them under the head of "raw materials." The articles which it is proposed to add to the free list as "raw materials" yielded a customs revenue of about \$13,500,000 in 1892. The following table shows the names of the articles, the existing rates of duty and the amount of revenue derived from each article in the year ended June

	Boracle acid	#35,0
	Boracle acid. 5c in in it is i	-
	Clays or earth, unwrought \$1 50 a ton	24.20
	Copperas S-10c. B	1,4
g	colors or dyes 20 per cent	8,54
a	colors or dyes. 20 per cent. Indigo, extr cts or pastes	6,2
a	Indigo, extracts of pastes of of foliar resultimed goe. B. Croton oil goe. B. Cott moved oil 40c, a gallon goe.	-
	Cotts need oil	-
8		1 50.00
a	Soans, N. E. S. 20 per cent	24.0 7.6
ā	College of sods or will.	
	PRICE	12,5
9	cake 41 25 a ton Sulpaur, refined 2 to 35. B. Cotton ties 2-10 and 1 3-10c. B. Antimony as regulus or	1642
		and the said
H	metal 4c. B. Lead ore 12c. B.	26,90 758,1
ä	Chromate of Iron or chro-	
릨	Chromate of iron or cars mic ore. 15 per cent. Copper ore. 15c. B. Copper, regulus, black or coarse, and cement. 1c. B. Copper, old. 1c. B. Cruse ontailite minerals. N T S. 30 per cent. Quic/ssilver 10c. B.	19,9
	Copper, reguins, black of	
	coarse, and cementlc. m	21.7
	Cru ie ontallie minerals.	
ij	N T. S 20 per cent	82,50 12,8
a	Ctic/salver 10c B 10c B 11mber hewn and sawed c 10c B 11mber hewn and sawed c 10c B	12,0
q	Timber, squared or sided.	
9	N. E. S 10 per cent	5,4
a	llubs or wheels, posts,	
a	etc., rough, hewn orst, \$1.50 & \$2 M	500.1 5.96 55,13 38.8
g	sawed 0 per cent	55.15
4	l'ickets and palings 10 per cent	2.2
ą	Shingles	38.8
	Pine clapboards \$1 M.	90,8
	Jiubs or wheels, posts,   ctc., rough, hewn orst,   81.50 & 82 M   sawd	9,21
3	Wood, unmanufactured, N. E. S	400.7
4	N. E. S	
	Veneuring etc. au	7
1	Venering, etc., such briarwood, unmanu- factured Hituminous coal and shale 50 per cent.  Bituminous coal and 50 ex cent.  Coale 50 ex cent.  Coale 50 ex cent.  Seeds, N. E. S. 10 ver cent.  Solt Band 12c 100 m  Tallow Nickel oxide, ec. 10c a m  Nickel, nickel oxide, ec. 10c a m  Straw 50 per cent.  Flax not backled 22 40 a ton  Ton of flax and heep 61 0 a ton  Hemp. Wools, 1st class 10 to ESc m 8  Wools, 21 class  Wools, 24 class  Wools, 34 class 2 cc m to 100 p. c.	man d
t	factured	1.6
I	shale	082.4
3	Coke20 per cent	28.5
,	Seeds N. E. S	51.2
4	Sult 8 and 12c. 100 m	082.40 28.5 5.7 51.2 829.1
4	Tallow	
i	Straw 20 ner cent	54.4
9	Flax straw	96.0
1	Ton of flax and beggn ett on ton	96.0
1	Hemp	115.8
q	Wools, 1st class 10 to 22c. m	115.8 4,261.0
i	Worls. 3d class 25c. fb to 100 p. c	2,885,0
2	Building stove, manufac	1000
	Apples, green or rine 25c, bushel	18.9
	Apries, dried 2e. m	All lines
۹	riate sumbars by to the m	
	Pacen, hams, beef, etc., I to Sc. M.	105.8
4	Sulr bate of courses 7 1-10c. m.	
	Ton of flax and heiring 6.7 0 a ton Herop.  Wools, 1st clies 10 to 22c m wools, 2t class  Wools, 2t class  Wools, 2t class  Wools, 3d class  Building store, manufac  Lurol  Apples, green or ripe 25c bushel  Apries, dried 2c m  Ammonia, carbonate, mu- riate, sulphase but 11c m  Pacen, hams beef etc. 1 to 5c m  Prinding twine 7 1-10c m  Sulphate of copper 2c m  Bristle  Hrs m corn  Cibages 8c eseh	147.8
ij	Calbara	
Ŋ	Brisie 10c B Hre m corn Citbages 8c eich Eggs und yolks of eggs, 5c doz, and 25 p. c. Camphor Citer Copier, plates, bars in-	200.2
ij	Camphor te. B	2.0
d	Copper, plates, bare in.	1
ij	Cepier, piaces, bars, in- grots and p.g. 14c. m. Corp sitt n metal (co)- per), N. I. S. 1. m. Cobalt—Oxide of 00. m. Cipie as 8 1-10. m. Fish, all fresh 4 and 40 m.	
ø	torp altin metal (cop-	
ø	Cobalt-Oxide of 10- 10-	
	1 man to 1 m	17.0
ø	8 1-10: D	100000000000000000000000000000000000000